

# RICH AND POOR ALIKE GIVE CAMPAIGN MONEY

By Hazzard Williams.

Contributions are not often elaborately between Presidential but the recent amazingly frank company in the two last cam- two high insurance officials has whole country buzzing.

That these officials gave de- information, they told nothing that generally known before they the witness stand. No secret has made that the campaign com- both the big parties have been spend a mint of money every in carrying on the campaigns. has always had to furnish and, of course, those who their hands in their pockets to always contributed to the success was nearest their to cheer up those of the true

On June 22, 1900, there was printed in response to these published the chief newspapers supporting the Presidential candidates a dis- tinguish forth that three men who ned, and were prominent citizens of the Western States, had con- \$50,000 apiece to the campaign years before, the dispatch said, three prominent citizens had ted \$25,000 each to the campaign the year before.

It was never supposed to be a se- guarding that the "silver in- tributed heavily to the Bryan that the "financial interests" ally liberal with their money in the McKinley fund. The only about the present situation is a two corporation officials have making contributions, and that ration is an insurance company.

**Campaign Funds Are Spent.**

It is no doubt that parts of the cam- have been sometimes spent in a manner, but every one who the and every one who reads the withers intelligently knows that the art of all the money used in Pres- campaigns for years by both par- been used in what are properly legitimate ways.

It is only necessary simply to refer to the enormous cost of the campaign print- ing of modern times to the expenses of the monster mass meetings now consid- ered necessary, to the sums that must be laid out on the gorgeous banners that decorate city streets and country roads alike when the Nation is in the throes of choosing a new President.

Besides, there are the expenses of canvassing the country and re-canvassing it, the cost of the "literary bureaus," and a hundred other things devised by ingenious managers to influence the undecided voter.

All these things cost money, and a lot of it. Somebody must put it up, and if the disclosures recently made by the insurance officials shall lead to even a partial stoppage of the practice of campaign giv- ing, the campaigns in the future will be far less exciting and interesting than the campaigns in the past have been.

Old timers at the political game will tell you that the use of exceptionally large sums by the national committees began in 1888, when Grant defeated Greeley so overwhelmingly, and that the sums then raised have been increased enorm- ously with every Presidential campaign since then. Undoubtedly, a good deal more was spent by the Republicans in those two campaigns than by the Demo- crats. In 1876, when Hayes was declar- ed elected over Tilden, a lot of money was spent on both sides.

Ever since then, as well as before, both sides have raised as much as they were able to and the collecting of the cam- paign fund once in four years has become a fine art.

## How the Money Is Raised.

Presidential candidates themselves have rarely been relied upon to furnish any amount of the campaign money, for the good and sufficient reason that they have seldom been men of large means. But there are said to have been two ex- ceptions.

Samuel J. Tilden, whose campaign fund in 1876 was probably a record-breaker down to that time, is said to have given half a million dollars to help persuade the voters to elect him, and James G. Blaine is understood to have advanced \$100,000 near the end of his campaign.

There have been instances of men well known in business and social life, not life-long politicians, contributing heavily to the campaign fund with the reported understanding that high office was to be the reward for financial liberality.

Every one who is well informed as to the political gossip of Harrison's first campaign remembers the oft-published story that a contribution of \$100,000 from a well-known business man was rewarded by a cabinet office.

Many no doubt, remember the story that a man of great social prominence and much wealth, not specially qual- ified

to be a diplomat, gave heavily to the Cleveland campaign fund in 1892, in promise of receiving a post in the diplo- matic service. This man was actually appointed Minister to Italy and confirmed by the Senate but owing to the adverse comment he declined to serve in a fit of mortification and rage.

## Corporations as Campaign Contributors.

Undoubtedly the big corporations have often contributed to Presidential cam- paign funds, but while the committees have not hesitated, from time to time, to publish the names of individual givers, they have rarely or never exploited the gifts of corporations.

It has even been asserted, and without much show of contradiction, that cer- tain corporations have contributed equally to both parties in certain campaigns, and that the campaign managers on both sides have known all about it. This as- sertion will hardly be verified unless tes- timony thereon is forced from some re- luctant corporation officials. In view of the excitement caused by the frank testi- mony of Messrs. Perkins and McCall, it is doubtful whether such duplicit contribu- tions, if ever made, are likely ever to be acknowledged.

That some corporations interested in local franchises have made it a practice to contribute freely to local campaigns has been admitted pretty freely now and then by men connected with the corpo- rations. These contributions have almost always been made to the party in power, and likely to remain so, whichever it might be, because it alone could give rewards for the contributions.

## Contributions From the Masses.

The bulk of the contributions are prob- ably made in big lump sums, but even- ing out campaign managers could tell many interesting stories of small contribu- tions made by persons of moderate, often slender, means.

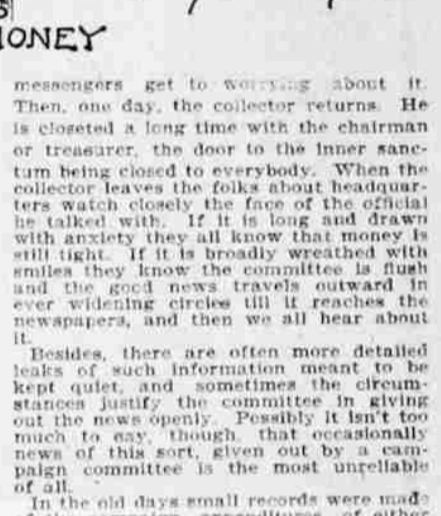
There was an extraordinary number of such contributions in 1896 and 1900 on both sides. This was because the party whose defeat, she was afraid, would make it harder than ever to earn her daily bread.

This letter was addressed to the com- mittee chairman personally in such a way that it fell into his hands. It gave the name and address of the sender, and the committee chairman promptly sent the \$10 back to her, with a letter saying that the committee, despite its published campaign funds, had already been amply sup- plied with cash.

## Continuous Campaign Fund Collec- tion.

The Republican party has one advantage over the Democratic party with regard to campaign fund collection. In having the American Protective Tariff league for an ally.

This organization has many members scattered throughout the country, and they contribute regularly, year in and



TONS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE MUST BE PAID FOR

"SHE BELIEVED IT HER BOUNDIN' DUTY TO CONTRIBUTE"

## ALL THIS COSTS MONEY

messengers get to worrying about it. Then, one day, the collector returns. He is closed a long time with the chairman or treasurer, the door to the inner sanc- tuary being closed to everybody. When the collector leaves the folks about headquar- ters watch closely the face of the official he talked with. If it is long and drawn out, they know the collector is in a bad way, and they all know that money is still tight. If it is broadly wreathed with smiles they know the collector is flush and the good news travels outward in ever widening circles till it reaches the newspapers, and then we all hear about it.

Besides, there are often more detailed leaks of such information meant to be kept quiet, and sometimes the circum- stances justify the committee in giving out the news openly. Possibly it isn't too much to say, though, that occasionally news of this sort, given out by a cam- paign committee is the most unreliable of all.

In the old days small records were made of the campaign expenditures of other party, but of late years there has been a change. It began in 1892, when Cleveland and Harrison were running against each other the second time. Possibly it was brought about by the two candidates, possibly by the officers of the two com- mittees. At all events, the books and vouchers were managed much more sys- tematically during that campaign than ever before, and ever since then there has been the same of the future were Congress at its session to pass a law providing for the publication of the figures and names showing who gives and how much, cannot be foretold.

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## CORRALLING THE ELK

ing Up a Band to Put in the Sequoia National Park—Lively Scenes Enacted in the Work of Doing It.

Correspondence Tribune.

SEQUEOIA, Cal., Oct. 25.—Scenes never again be witnessed in the Hemisphere are now being en- acted in the great mesa along the coast where the last surviving elk out- raged the West and where the parks in the United States, the of the great bands of the herd that once roamed the West- by thousands are being taken into captivity to be again within a day or two in an im- enclosure in the Sequoia National park the Yosemite valley, some one miles to the north of the present

Scenes are those connected with of this antlered band. Men lifetime training has been among the herds of the West, each of a part of the animal he rides is clear and whose wrist and

hand possesses the cunning that comes only from a life practice. Fifty of these picturesque vaqueros, the pick of the men who attend to countless herds on the great cattle ranches are leading in the work of rounding up the elk, and these animals, those swift of limb and those of the West and where the herds of the great bands of the herd that once roamed the West- by thousands are being taken into captivity to be again within a day or two in an im- enclosure in the Sequoia National park the Yosemite valley, some one miles to the north of the present

A year ago an effort was made to take these elk into captivity to transfer them to the Sequoia National park, but it was doomed to failure inasmuch as the at- tempt was made to drive the animals. On that occasion two bands of elk were headed northward by vaqueros, but when they found that they were being driven they scattered out over the vast territory that is practically desert, and the new method of lassoing and tying the elk individually is in operation and has proved successful. After two days' work thirty-two elk have been placed in cap- tivity in a strong stock corral and their transportation to the park will be easy. The roundup is still in progress.

The history of this band is unique. When the last of their kind had disap- peared from mountain, plains, and valleys throughout the United States, the was presumed that so far as California was concerned there were no elk in existence. It was discovered that there were a few survivors running loose on the great ranges of the cattle kings, Miller and Lusk, in the neighborhood of Burton Wil- low, twenty-five miles southwest of Bakersfield. Occasionally the vaqueros spotted an antlered head among the mea- horns in some lonely canyon and at times an elk would be driven in with a band of cattle into one of the great enclosed fields. And here on this great cattle farm the remnants of all that was left of the elk kind in California, increased from year to year until now there are between 250 and 300 full grown elk in the bands that roam over the cat- tle ranges across the mesa lands and in the foothills of the coast range. They have lost most of their timidity for man and are not uncommon for them to break into inclosed fields and play havoc with the Egyptian corn and other crops. For some years past the management of the

Miller and Lusk ranch has been anxious to have the Government remove the elk to the National park and the plan now being adopted to move the elk is the sug- gestion from the Interior department at Washington. Possibly within the next two months and down will be the elk safely within the inclosure of the park and become in fact the ward of the Government.

It was daylight on the morning of Oc- tober 14 when the first reconnaissance was made in the lands adjacent to Burton Willow. The body of elk had moved away from their usual feeding grounds and five big bucks only were discovered in the high full moonlight to the slough. These were quickly surrounded. When the bucks discovered that they were dis- covered they made strenuous breaks for liberty, but feet of how as they were, they found themselves unable to escape the trained cattlemen who pursued them.

These were both political headquarters were "human documents" of the greatest in- terest. One such letter, inclosing a \$10 bill, was by a widow, told how she had been seized to save the money, which she said she believed it her bounden duty to contribute.

Had she been a man, she explained, she



A Group of Vaqueros.

vaquero, Antonio Fells accomplished the preliminary work on the next three, and La Salle Quinn put the coil over the fifth. The animals fought savagely while being tied and Rodriguez was bucked in the shoulder and suffered a dislocation of that member and was hurried to Bakersfield for medical attention. The subdued were taken to the corral at Lo Kern, where crates were on hand to receive them and then they were put into a stock car.

The vaqueros secured a good rest and broke camp at daybreak on Sunday, Oc- tober 15, for the second day's chase. Each rider was on his favorite cow pony and each was prepared to do the hardest rid- ing. Jests were bantered back and forth in Spanish and English as the vaqueros dashed off. With gaudy bandanas flapping from bronzed necks, with wide sombreros bobbing up and down and with ap- prising glinting the band made a splendid picture when the sun appeared from behind the hills.

Out from the tall grasses along the canal bank there first came four immense bucks and within a few minutes after- ward an antlered herd of a hundred walked over the divide and made for the low hills at the west and south. The sight was an inspiring one. The herd took quick note that its liberty was involved for each individual elk was racing for safety to- ward a corner of the land. The vaqueros were given an order to form two diver- gent lines and in this manner they quick- ly took up the chase. Before 9 o'clock twenty-three of the elk had been taken into captivity. One was killed from ex- haustion, another died in the corral and still a third died from injuries. When the riders closed in the powerful bulls became infuriated and charged the desperate

vaqueros. Here again great skill was dis- played by the cowmen. Jim Wagy lassoed four, Antonio Fells scored again with three, Leo Castro put the coil over three bucks and Harry Gifford, Will Stubbfield and Ed Turner were success- ful twice. As quickly as the riders were over the horns other riders caught the elk from the rear. The animals were thrown to the ground and tied. While this con- test lasted three ponies died from ex- haustion and excitement. At nightfall five stock cars containing thirty-two elk left Lo Kern for Exeter. They will be landed on Monday and moved overland a distance of thirty miles to the Government reservation. Of this number, eight were calves, ten cows and twelve were bucks. Dr. Marion of the Interior department will have charge of the unloading and Harry Stewart of the Vieille Land office has made arrangements for the transfer of the animals from the station to the park during Sunday a large barbecue was held for the comfort of those who took part in the case.

The roundup will be continued until the entire herd has been captured.

Spectators are coming to Bakersfield from all over the State to witness the

Bakersfield, Cal.

ABRAHAM SIMON.

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## Farthings a Drug in London

Why not 2 farthings? Are not 2 farthings equivalent to a halfpenny, and 2 halfpennies worth a penny, and a dozen pennies change for a shilling? Not a bit of it. The omnibus conductor deals in coppers; he organizes his finances at the public house, where the horses drink water and their masters drink beer, and farthings are not recog- nized. Half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, pennies, and perhaps one halfpenny, he collects. Possibly the dis- appearing three penny bit. But no farthings. Yet the enterprising crank might compel, invoking the police and the army, to enforce the truth that four farthings are equal to a penny, and legal tender for that sum.

Most conductors are adamant against the farthing. A correspondent tells us of a girl returning from a shopping ex- pedition. "She found to her horror only a halfpenny and two farthings in her purse when called on for her fare. The conductor refused to take these coins,

and the girl was obliged to leave the bus and walk home, or, rather, run, through a part of London that was strange to her." The moral is that every one should keep in the pocket some coins between a sovereign and a farthing. This is a counsel of perfection for those among us who think only in sov- ereigns and those who must think in farthings!—London Chronicle.

Errors in Compliments.

"It was a fatal mistake to pay a com- pliment to a woman at the expense of her good looks," said Israel Zangwill. "In London last season a young English swell was caught in the trap of conscientious compliment. It so happened that he was seated at the table between a dis- tinguished authoress and a famous beauty. In an effort to be agreeable to both ladies he said:

"Am I not fortunate in being thus placed between beauty and talent?"

"Not so very fortunate," replied the authoress with a black look, "since you possess neither one nor the other."

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## RISING BREAST

And many other painful and serious ailments from which most mothers suffer, can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend." This great remedy is a God-send to women, carrying them through their most critical ordeal with safety and no pain.

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specimen Kern County Elk.

Placing Tied Bull Elk in Cage.

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